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#### MORALS Nº MANNERS

IY A CLERGYMAN.

The official returns show that there are in the jails and almshouses o' the United States nearly a hundred thousand inmates-in exact figures 82,329. Our pauper class aggregates nearly as large a number, viz., 73,045. They are largely either foreigners or natives with foreign | all time to come this is the thought which parents, in both classes. This relieves America of the reproach, but not of the burden and danger.

ble mainly for crime and criminals, to enervate and corrupt. But these have Counteract those and we can remedy these. Here is a hint worth acting upon. Save the children. It has been well said that God himself cannot make saints at the adult end of life as fast as the devil can breed sinners at the childhood end.

Prot. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," declares that the average American clergyman is better off than his Enwhich brother. Here is a new argument for disestablishment. Preachers are better paid on the voluntary principle than where the people are legally taxed for their support. Thus the separation of church and state conduces to the temporal advantage of the clergy. This destroys one of the stock arguments in favor of the union of church and state.

The moravians stand in the forefront of the missionary column. They are the lest shall be first."

We have passed, in a single generation, from indifference to nature to a nature cult, remarks an esteemed contemporary. In the volumes of American literature upon the shelves of our readers one may look in vain for other than the most incidental allusions to natural objects and scenes, except for didactic purposes, before the days of Thoreau. The same thing is true of English literature before the days of the Lake school, and Ruskin tells us that, in all classical poetry, he cannot recall a single line in praise of nature, ex- real pleasure lies in the pursuit. Poscept in relation to some sensual gratification. Today we have writers of the most brilliant gifts who will devote as careful unpeopled fields as Victor Hugo gave to the battle of Waterloo, and men will find today as absorbing a subject for studying a crimson leaf as in the past they discovered in a foliated capital from the acropolis of Athens.

In this there is cause for joy. It opens to every eye a picture gall-ry with which the Salle de Diane of the Louvre cannot compete. It reveals a world of beauty and skill on every hand. It presents a field of study in each changing hour. Whether the window ledge be drifted deep with the treasures of the snow, each crystal a spining star, or the lawn be purple with spring's violets, or the meadow rich with the vellow of the mareh-marigold, or the brook affame with the lobelia cardinals, or the autumn wayside cerulean with fringed gentians, we have always present with us some object of beauty and open book of study. The poorest slave of toil has around him constantly a vaster store of color and design than wealth can buy. No invention of man's cunning has added more to life's comfort than this opening of resources in the material world for absorbing study and immeasurab e delight.

The writer above quoted calls attention in the same connection to the misfortune that this study of nature has degenerated into nature worship. Naturalists see in the material world not a gift of God's love, but a substitute for God's grace. Nature without God becomes not a picture by some great master, but only a kaleidoscope turned by the hand of chance. It presents then not infinite wisdom and benigh design, but only color and form arrayed by chance.

A well-known Darwinian professor of natural history was lecturing to a c ass in botany. After describing in detail all the methods by which the gardener produces his hybrids, how with the utmost care he selects his stocks and arrays his cross fertilization, he passed to show how species after species of living things might arise by simple self-evolution, until arrested by the simplest of all questions, "But, professor, what has become of the

The Interior explains the origin of the term pin-money. Pins were introduced into England by Catherine, first wife of Henry VIII. They were not, however, the well-known sharp-pointed instruments we now wear, but were made of gold, sil- side are a legorical scenes representing ver, ivory and brass, many of them weigh- mechanica progress in the last century, ing six or eight pounds. These pins were | every figure in each group being in moworn in the ladice hair and used on dif- tion. The largest scene is that in the ferent parts of their clothing to fasten | lower center of the clock. It represents folds or drapery, and were in part orna- the "train room" in the Waterbury watch ments. The Spanish manufacturers were | factory, with all the shafting and mathe Christmas holidays, and accordingly the gentlemen gave the ladies of the fam- inches in height and does its work comily money for their purchase, which, nat- | pletely. urally enough, was called pin money. At first these articles were very expensive, nated, and it is now applied to an a low- planter. ance made a lady to buy any small articles she may need or fancy.

Where the worship is high and pure the worshiper will be high and pure too. Here lies the secret of christianity. It permeates the loftiest spiritual ideal, and gregation of true believers.

Human opinion is one thing. Truth is altegether another thing. Opinion is not truth; at the best it is only truth filtered through the standpoint, the disposition, the cultivation, the mood of the holder.

The surest way to double life's jove is to halve them.

One of the deepest and most crying of needs is this of a personal God, an infinite Father. I have sometimes thought, saith one, of these abstractions and wondered what had been the religious history of mankind had they alone given color and | motion. tone to re igious conception. Had any

any departing spirit exclaimed: "Eternal MOUND BUILDERS' POTTERY not ourselves that makes for righteousness, into Thy hands I commend my spirit?" No, the abstraction may do for the intellect, but the heart finds satisfaction only in the heavenly yet ever-present

Referring to their recent departure, Duckworth writes: There is no student of Browning or of Tennyson who is not conscious that he is sitting at the feet not merely of a great master of song, but of a great moral guide and deep interpreter of life and duty, who makes his appeal to that which is "likest God within the soul," who clears the vision and braces the will and enamors the heart with all things lovely and pure. It is a joy to feel that in will be stirred in the minds of many a visitor to that storied aisle where the two great contemporaries of the Victorian era seep together. Others we think of who Heredity and environment are responsi- used gifts as great, perhaps, as theirs on y 'uttered nothing base," They have written nothing which the most rigid purists would blot from the page. The gold of stain on their robes.

> In the face of modern scientific scepticiem Tennyson did not hesitate to teach the efficacy of prayer, as for instance in

> More thing are wrought by vrayer Then this world dreams of. Wherefore let Thy voice Rise like a fountain for one night and day; For what ar men better than heep or g ats, That nourish a bited life within the brain, , knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer Both for themselves and those who call them friend For so the whole round earth t every way Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.

Often the revival most needed is one in ourselves. When we can't see anything in anybody, save one, from the preacher to the man who dusts the pews, that suits us, it is a pretty good sign that we need a be for the church.

In the biography of Henry Martyn, the famous missionary, we are told that he went to Cambridge, and after an unpromusing beginning became senior wrangler, Commenting upon this, Martyn said: "I obtained my highest wishes, but was surprised to find I had grasped a shadow." How often do we all seat ourse ves at the banquet of happiness long anticipated only to find its viands turning, like dead sea apples, to ashes on our lips. There is a vast difference betwixt expectation and realization in the way of happiness. The session is a synonym for satiety.

A writer in the Contributors' club in work to the description of a walk through | the March Atlantic draws a s-nsible dis-

tinction between goods ang and bad.

meaning; it is simply a succession of at sounds which, because they come trippingly from the tougue, impose on the ignorant imagination of the hearer. When the mathematical professor silenced the fishwife by calling her a "scalene triangle," a "parall lopiped" and an "hypothenuse." he used this weapon. As a rule, the slang of the very low classes, the thieves' Latin, the "argot," the "flash language" is not inexpressive. Not only is its meening clear enough to the initiated, but there is apt to be a vigorous and picturesque felicity in its terms when once their history is discosed. For instance, the word "socdo leger," oncequite current, was manifestly an uneduca ed man's transposition of "doxologer," which was the familiar New England rendering of doxology. This was the Puritan term for the verse of ascription used at the conclusion of each hymn like the "gloria" at the end of a chanted psalm. Everybody knew the words by heart, and it was cu-tomary for the congregation to join in the singing, so that there was a triumphal winding up of the whole act of worship. Now, a "socdolleger" was the term for anything which left nothing else to follow-a knock-out blow, a decisive, overwhelming finish, to which no reply was possible.

Religion has a hard time of it in the country, where they sleep it away, and a harder time in the city, where they kill it with silks and ice-cream.

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

It Took Twelve Years to Build It and It Is Going to the Fair. [Hartford Courant.]

The clock which has been in process of construction in the Waterbury watch works at Waterbury, Conn., for the past twelve years was finished Tuesday afternoon. The clock is without doubt the most elaborate and intricate piece of mechanism in America. The base of the c ock is six feet square and the timepiece is sixteen feet in height. It is of black walnut, polished and handsomely carved, the carving representing scenes in the history of the country from the landing of Columbus to the present day. At the lower part of the clock and on each permitted to sell these pins only during chinery in operation and twenty-four operative at work. Each figure is six

The other scenes are at the sides of the clock, four on each side. The subjects costing as much as jewe ry. After pins are a cotton gin in full operation in a cothad become cheap gentlemen continued | ton field. Negroes are at work carrying to give their wives, daughters and sisters | the cotton in from the field and placing it money as before, ostensibly to buy pins. in the gin, while Eli Whitney is explain-In this way the term pin-money origi- ing the workings of the machine to a

A second scene shows the old methods of manufacturing cloth. The operatives shell when looked at under a magnifying have absolutely no knowledge of the Ours has been well called the golden it for the looms and spinning wheels. A has the same snake's head and tall as the age of privilege and opportunity. The third represents a coal mine, with the cage red one and is the same size, ten inches coal. A fourth is a representation of the improvement in sewing machines. Elias Howe is watching the work of one of his first machines, while near by the machines of the present day are at work, and in thus assimilates to itself the whole con- snother group are women laboriously sew-

ing by hand. The fifth represents the advance in the electrical world. Electrician Daft is represented and an electric dynamo is in operation. The sixth shows the interior of a telegraph and telephone office, with the operators at work and messenger boys running in and out. The seventh is a contrast of the old and new methods of manufacturing watches, showing the improved factories of the present day and a sitchen in Switzerland where watches were made by hand years ago. The last is an old-fashioned sawmill, with the saw running, logs moving and many children pinying near by. The figures are all operated by an electric motor and are constantly in

The center of the clock is occupied by a confiding breast put forth the assurance: | water-color painting of the building and "Like as a father pitieth his children, so grounds of the company, while just above the unknowable pitieth them that fear is the dial. This is three feet in diameter, Him?" Had any grateful spirit sang: "The and indicates the days of the week, month Infinite and Eternal Energy is my Shep- and year, the hours, minutes and seconds herd, I shall not want?" Had any of the day, the moon's phases and the

SOME FINE SPECIMENS ON EXHIBI-TION.

They Were Recently Taken From a Mound in Arkansas and Will Be Exhibited at the W rld's Fair-Some Cuts Given of Some of the Curios-A Full Description.



URIOUS antiquities. strange examples of ancient workmanship. Peculiar representatives from an age that is past, About all we know

ples has come down to us in the examples of rude workmanship of various sorts with which the hand of time has deat gently and which still exists, their crown is without alloy; there is no silent reminders of unknown races. Fletcher M. Noe, who has rooms in the Cyclorama building, has some of the best specimens of antiquities to be found in the country. There are institutions which may have more; there are private collections which may possess more complete series, but for numbers and value combined Mr. Noe is especially favored. His rooms are perfect curiosity shops. One enters the door and finds himself in a room of small size, but literally lined with curios and antiquities. There is scarely a department of the study of the antique which is not represented. And the numerous examples of first-class specimens of the best among them are

very bewildering. There are pottery and implements from smallest of the denominations-an illus- revival in our own heart, and the sooner | the memoria and burial mounds of the tration of the scriptural saying that "the | we go to praying for it the better it will | mound but ders, and it is some of the specimens of the potiery which the SEN-TINEL illustrates today.

The Mound Opened.

A mound has just been opened on the Little river, in Pointsett county, Arkansas. It was one hundred feet in diameter and about thirty feet high. Trees are growing upon its summit two and one half feet in diameter and there were other evidences of the greatest antiquity. the mound were found

197 periect skulls, adult, and, with one exception, well formed. The skulis are different from most that have been taken from the mounds in the Mississippi valley in that they are flat on top and pear-shaped. That is, the top of the head side of the head, giving the effect The distinctive test of good slang is that of an angle. It is thought to be it has a real meaning. Bad sang has no the skull of an idiot. The skulls are the world's fair, and will be shown in the Peabody collection, probably going to the museum of the Peabody inststute later. Archæologists think it is the best series of cranis ever found. There were no implements of chase or war found in connection, and the probability

is that it was simply a burial mound. The method of opening was to cut a trench four feet wide into the middle of it, then dig under, working each way and carefully shifting every shovelful of earth thrown out, so that no curio of inerest should escape the excavators, Immense quantities of something like wampum was found, small pieces of shell, round and about one-quarter of an inch long by perhaps an eighth of an inch in liameter. It is made from the center bit of shells which are round and soft. A small hole was drilled in the middle engthwise for the purpose of stringing probably. But if the bits found in that mound were ever strung the material used for that purpose was entirely destroyed. The wampum was in piles, mixed promiscuously. There are several di erent colors, but it is impossible to say whether that has any significance.

Three Hundred Pieces Found. More than 300 pieces of pottery were taken from the mound, a few specimens very rare. One is a decorated snake bowl, used in some ceremonial probably, ten inches in diameter and seven inches deep. On one side was the snake's head and on the other the tail, with corrugations intended to represent rattles. This bowl is painted, not by painting on the outside, but by mixing the red ochre with the clay from which the dish was



in that vicinity, and it was utilized in the construction of a few utensi s, but the instances were rare. It looks as first sight as though it was glaz d, but it isn't, because a crack shows that it is the same all the way through, proving the mixture of the coloring matter with the clay when plastic. Another bowl with a snake head was of ordinary pottery material. That was a mixture of clay and shells ground together. The process of grinding is unknown, but was probably in some rude mortar, because such utensils have been found in some of the mounds. After grinding, which at best was only a partial process, the pottery wasshaped evidenily by hand and then baked by subjecting it to heat. There is no glaze on any of them. but the bits of shell are seen very plainly turned pure white under the influence of the heat and showing, in some cases, the grain or layers of the glass. This bowl is a deep gray color and working and the miners getting out the | in dismeter and seven inches deep. This, too, is some sort of a ceremonial dish and was used only at intervals, as the vessels about our own church altars are used, perhaps. It certainly bears no evidence of common usage. There is a jug in the form of an idol, an

attempt to represent a woman. A cut is



wrestling, sorrowful soul prayed: "O, stides. The clock will be sent to the world's given. It is perfect in every way, not a Stream of Tendency, if this cup may not press away except I drink it; thy will be done?" Had any oracular lip taught: been done in secret, and none but employee have been allowed to see it.

The clock will be sent to the world's given. It is perfect in every way, not a mark or a scratch appearing on its surface. The features are well defined, the feet are appearantly drawn up and the weight of dirt, your mamma fills your cars an nose the body rests upon them. It is six and an eyes full of soap."

one-half wide in the widest place. The spectacle of an ido in form of a water jug raises a train of speculation which is limitless. One has to stop and say one doesn't know, and never can. But one can say in the sanguage of Cowper:

"Oh that those lips had language!" The history of that wonderful age, verled in mystery, would clear up many of the ethnological problems of the ages could it be known. But the idol is silent, and whether it was simply a commemorative piece or was a symbol to worship-who shall say?

A Ceremonial Dish.

Another ceremonial dish has a duck's head upon it and is seven inches in diameterand five inches deep. The head is clearly defined and the general outline is true to nature, albeit, somewhat rough in execution. The conception is admirable. The most curios and rare of the collection of many ancient peois a piece of basket pottery, the only one in the mound, It is twelve inches high, including the handle and the bulb is eight inches in diameter. The bulb is entire, being closed over the top and the handle sorings from the sides, making a bow of six inches or so in height above the bulb. The most curious thing is, perhaps, that it is hollow throughout, and the top of the handle has an opening into



which any liquid might be poured. The workmanship is good and the exterior of the piece is smooth, while the interior, so far as can be seen, is rougher. That would seem to indicate that smoothing was practiced among the potters.

The common type of water jug was the vase form and forty specimens were taken out. These consist of a bulb three or four inches in diameter. From the opening in the top of the bulb, which may be an inch and a half or two inches in diameter, springs a funnel-shaped top extending up so that the entire vessel is nine inches high The top of the funnel is three or three and a half inches in diameter. All were made of the same variety of materis broad and flat, instead of sloping back | ial, the clay and shells mixed, but the from the forehead, as most of the mound color varies slightly, some being darker skulis do. One has a large bunch on the than others. The color of the same specimen varies also, the top being much darker than the base, or the base darker than the top. It is known that the mound builders

used totems, the same as the Indians who inhabited this country 400 years ago. A specimen of the totem was found cut from a slate pebble, the turtle on the top being carved in bas relief. The pebble was four by two and a half inches and the turtle was slightly smaller. In the back of the peoble are two perforations, through which thongs were probably strung, and the charm worn around the neck. One was found in Meade county, Kentucky, a few years ago exactly similar. Indeed, were the two p aced side by side, it would be almost impossible to separate them. A specimen of a pipe carved from a slate pebble is a bear about five inches long. three high and weighing two and one half pounds. In the top is a hole an inch in diameter into which the material for smoking was placed, and the rear is perforated for the stem, which might have been made of wood, as the American Indians once made their pipes of peace. A piece



of pottery in the form of a turtle was also found, which is six inches one way and seven the other.

A Curious Thing.

A curious thing has been noted during the researches in Arkansas, and that is the discovery of a number of copper implements and ornaments. It is certain that no copper was found south of Superior at that time, and the fact that it is found so far south proves conclusively the communication between the north and south of the country. A shell amulet was shown, which dug out of a mound in Henry county, Indiana, must bave come from the Guif of Mexico, and as similar ones have been found in Florida it is but reasonable to suppose that the specimen came from there. It is broken somewhat, but shows the perforations and gives evidence of the use to which it was put.

Such are a few of the many curious things in the collection. The reader can speculate on the probable origin, the people who used them and the stage of civilization existing when they were made. It will be speculation, however, for they left no inscriptions, no monuments throwing any light upon the condition of their lives and their state of knowledge. Ali the evidence so far collected assigns them to a very low place among the people of the globe, either in the remotest antiquity or in the more understood peopies of nearer historical knowledge. All the remains of antiquity show nothing to compare with the utensils and ornaments found in the mounds of the Mississippi valley and the more archeologists study strange people who left such curious re-

Did Its Simple Duty [Goshen News.]

A portion of the state press is scoring THE INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL for the independent course it pursued in its comments on the measures before the legislature. While at times THE SENTINEL'S course may have seemed dictatorial yet it is commendable as it rose above partisan journalism, thus making itself infinitely of more benefit to the party than a slavish partisan course could have made it possible. The action of the legislature made it necessary for THE SENTINES, if it be honest with the party, to antegonize that body, and if it had not aroused public sentiment by doing so, which acted as a check upon reckless legis ation, the record left by it would have left a stench that would rise to the very heavens. THE Santanal's position will be indorsed by the great body of the party and it can afford to let the ga led jades wince, either in the ranks of the politicians or partisan journals.

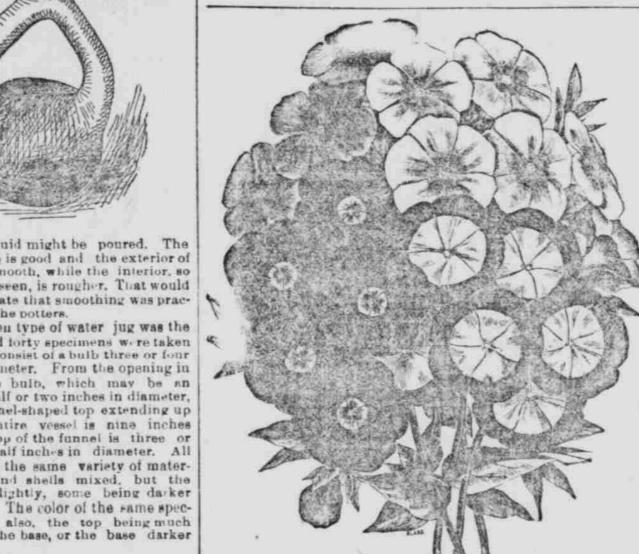
Retribution. (Street & Smith's Good News.) Teacher-"Do you know what ret-ri-bution means?" Bright Boy-"Yes'm. We had that word las' week."

Teacher-"You have a good memory.

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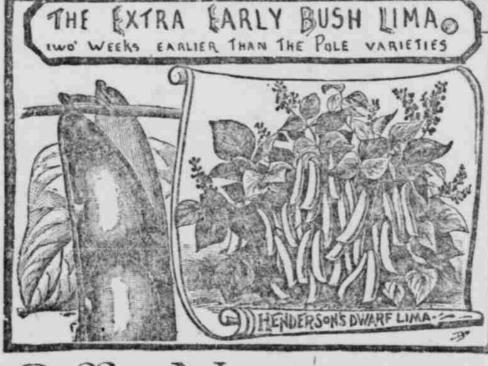
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